GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. Preserve.

Part B for March 41

SUBJECT.

Rate of road mileage.

(~~Subject No 33~~ Extract from the Proceedings of the meeting of Officers held on 9th Oct 40 in the matter of revision of TA rules so as to provide a mileage of 6 annas per mile beyond 50 miles (No.

93.

WD 0573—GPB—22,500—12-9-39

SSA 403-40-1

A copy of the proceedings of the meeting of officers held on 9th October 1940 is herewith submitted for perusal.

5/11/41

Please see Subject matter stated above & furnish a note

5/11/41

1

2-2

Rate of Road Mileage.

General and Revenue Secretariat — File No. 1603 of 1940. [App. F. III-2

Serial No. 81

XX XX XX

Extract from the Proceedings of the meeting of Officers held on 9th October 1940.

xx xx xx

No. 33. Revision of Travelling Allowance Rul so as to privide a mileage of 6 annas per mile beyo 50 miles.

The Director of Public Instruction explained that he had brought the subject last time and that Government had promised to examine it and he was no aware as to how the question had been disposed of.

The Financial Secretary explained that the whc question was examined by him with reference to the contention made on the previous occasion and the rules in Madras and that it was finally decided tha there was no need to revise the rules. After further discussion, the Financial Secretary said th he would have the whole question examined again.

xx xx xx

T

1 Reference is invited to the Note of 4.4. in S & A File 332-39-22 and the orders thereon.

2 From the year 1923, this question of arresting the temptation to rapid road Marches seems to have engage the Govt's attention. As stated in the Note referred to, even the injunction to obtain sanction of Govt for road journeys in excess of 50 miles, and the subsequent reduction

T

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

Cost of road mileage.

Serial No.

to 3/4 th of the usual rate beyond 500 miles were not formed effective enough. The present rule of allowing only 3/4 th of the rate beyond 150 miles is the outcome of Comptroller's suggestion and the considered opinion of the Retrenchment Committee. From 1931, this rate has been prevailing.

The Chief reason for the D.P.I's Contention is that he has to tour in 9 Districts within 6 months and that in each place the inspection does not take more than an hour or two and that therefore rapid motoring can not be checked. (as in the inevitable inference). It is respectfully, this type of hurried inspection that the Retrenchment Committee held to be of no real benefit & Consequently the heavy road mileage paid.

The object of travelling Allowance is that the officer should not go out of pocket in the discharge of public duties Consistent with the general principle of financial prosperity that the State should be no Source of profit (as stated in the note at 7) 7:

This pecuniary object is definitely

Rate of Road Mileage.

Serial No.

ensured by the variety of privileges open to the officers, such as exchange of Mileage for D.A. for Conveyance & Combined journeys, proper adjustment of tour programmes. etc.

5 No longer the distance travelled, the less the Cost per mile is an undisputed fact open to no Challenge. It may be noted here that in Bangalore good taxis could be had easily at the rate of 4 annas a "running mile". This rate is held as workable. Cost of petrol, oil, wear & tear & above all waiting Charges. Taken on the average therefore, the rate of 4 annas Covers all possible overheads & Direct Cost.

6 In British India, in the neighbouring province of Madras, roads marches beyond 20 miles are viewed with jealousy as stated in the note at V. Similarly, in the Central Supplementary rules & Bombay Civil Services rules the same jealousy Accounting is being exercised

7 Again, it may not perhaps be too much to say that the high Pay of the Heads of Depts like the D.P.I & other officers with provincial jurisdiction

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

Rate of Road Mileage

File No. of 194 . | General and Revenue Secretariat

Serial No.

Govt. have been pressed with at least one reference to the undesirability of them.

The Govt. Committee observed thus in the following terms: page 30 of Report:-

"It is impossible to devise any system of travelling allowance that will be proof against all abuses. The aim should be to reduce the opportunity for abuse to the minimum, while enabling legitimate journeys to be done without personal loss to Officers".

The present rate of 2/3 a mile for distance beyond 50 miles a full rate up to that distance are held as fulfilling the healthy conditions mentioned in the foregoing note. The matter has been pressed for the last 4 years & more and it requires much stronger reasons than what the D.P.I. has given in any instance to be brought off.

The remarks of the Executive Engineer are invited Pro on the present position in terms of his D.O. note dt. 7.9.1930 vide S.& A. 56-30-3.

Particulars of D.P. 210 P.a for the last one or two years may

Rate of Road Mileage

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No. 403 of 1940. | [App. F. III-2

Serial No.

abs. help decision.

22/2/41

The points raised by the D.P.I. have been fully discussed in Memo S & A. 332-39 placed below, and in the light of the position clearly enunciated in the Finance's minute d. 4.4.40, Govt. agreed that no change in the present rule was called for.

~~The main objective~~ The main objective kept in view appears to be that unduly rapid marches, while not conducive to ~~good~~ close inspections being carried out thoroughly and in detail, involve a heavy burden on the general revenues in the shape of increased T.A. ~~and~~ ~~has~~ It is however, the primary duty of the administrative higher authorities to control any tendency on the part of subordinate offrs to make more T.A. by needlessly long and rapid marches with no corresponding benefit in the shape of really efficient inspection.

The principle on which a lower rate of mileage has been fixed for journeys beyond 50 miles is that in respect of long journeys the cost per mile

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

Rate of Road Mileage

File No. of 194 . | General and Revenue Secretariat

Serial No.

would work out to a lower figure than for a comparatively short journey. The present rule seems to be equitable

ZA 24/2

8773

Dy Sy

All aspects of this question were considered last year in April 1940 and it was decided that no change was necessary. The same grounds holds good even this year, particularly with greater force owing in the direction of economy owing to greater financial commitments due to present day War conditions. (Sgd) JHJ 27/2

Meither the present position as regards the possible additions or removal of restrictions on account of the War nor the possibility of petrol rationing coming into force in the near future in India would warrant a reconsideration of the decision arrived at last year after a full examination of practice both in this Province Mysore. No further action is at present called for.

2nd Asst) 4.3 3.3.41
1st Asst)

Dewan) 5/3/41

5763

MS
16-3-41

OFFICE OF THE BRITISH RESIDENT OF COORG.
RECD. 1941
No. 8522

2929 (a)

Serial No.

R 3975

May be sent to Rev Br in favour of Note & Return, before filing.

18/3 Rev-Br. for note & return.

18/3 Sent for record

18/3

19.3.41

Noted & returned to the File Br

28/3 File Br)

GOVT. ... MAR. 1941

CHIEF SECRETARY. 19 MAR. 1941 GOVT. OF MYSORE.

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. R. 4918-25
R. M. 29-40

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE,
GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.
Dated Bangalore, 17th January 1941.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

The accompanying copy of the notes of decisions arrived at, at the meeting of Officers held on 9th October 1940, is forwarded with compliments to the Secretaries to Government, for information and favour of necessary action.

By Order,

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

CONFIDENTIAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF OFFICERS HELD IN THE COURT HALL OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, MYSORE DISTRICT, AT 8-30 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 9TH OCTOBER 1940, THE DEWAN PRESIDING.

Present.

1. *Rajamantrapravina*
   N. Madhava Rau, B.A., B.L., First Member of Council.
2. *Rajamantrapravina*
   K. V. Anantaraman, B.A., Second Member of Council.
3. *Rukn-ul-mulk*
   S. Abdul Wajid, B.A., Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
4. *Rajasevaprasakta*
   A. V. Ramanathan, B.A., Excise Commissioner in Mysore.
5. *Rajasevaprasakta*
   B. T. Kesava Iyengar, B.A., Chief Secretary to Government.
6. *Rajasevaprasakta*
   A. N. Raghavachar, M.A., Financial Secretary to Government.
7. H. V. Narayana Rao, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Secretary to Government, Law Department.
8. J. Appaji Gowda, Esq., B.A. (Hons.), General Secretary to Government.
9. Charles E. Noronha, Esq., M.A., Development Secretary to Government.
10. E. G. B. Peel, Esq., C.I.E., Inspector General of Police in Mysore.
11. T. G. Rama Iyer, Esq., B.A., Director of Agriculture in Mysore.
12. E. G. MacAlpine, Esq., M.A., J.P., Director of Public Instruction in Mysore.
13. N. Sarabhoja, Esq., L.C.E., Chief Engineer of Mysore.
14. S. G. Forbes, Esq., E.E., B.SC., A.I.E.E., etc., Chief Electrical Engineer to the Government of Mysore.
15. M. Viraraj Urs, Esq., B.A., B.L., Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.
16. P. Parthasarathy, Esq., L.M.S., B.S.SC., etc., Director of Public Health in Mysore.
17. C. Abdul Jabbar, Esq., B.A., Chief Conservator of Forests in Mysore.
18. M. Abdul Hukh, Esq., B.A., Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore.
19. *Rajasevasakta*
    Y. K. Ramachandra Rao, Esq., B.A., L.C.E., General Manager, Mysore State Railway.
20. B. G. Appadorai Mudaliar, Esq., B.A., B.SC., Director of Industries and Commerce.
21. V. Vedavyasacharya, Esq., B.A., Superintendent of Land Records, Survey and Settlement in Mysore.
22. S. Narayana Rao, Esq., M.A. (Hons.), Municipal Commissioner, Bangalore City.
23. M. Navaneetham Naidu, Esq., B.A., B.L., President, City Municipality, Mysore.
24. Abdul Aziz Khan, Esq., B.A., Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.
25. G. Sundara Rao, Esq., B.A., Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.
26. K. Guru Dutt, Esq., B.A., Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District.
27. T. Ramaiya, Esq., B.A. (Hons.), Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District

28. K. Subba Rao, Esq., B.A., Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.
29. B. S. Raghavendra Rao, Esq., M.A., (Hons.), Deputy Commissioner, Mandya District.
30. Md. Ismail Sheriff, Esq., B.A., Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.
31. M. Seshadri, Esq., M.A., Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.
32. R. P. Mallappa, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District.
33. B. R. Garudachar. Esq., B.A., C.E., etc., Superintending Engineer, Mysore Circle.
34. B. Krishna Rao, Esq., B.A., C.E., M.I.E., Superintending Engineer, Shimoga Circle.
35. G. Seshagiri Rao, Esq., B.A., L.C.E., Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Circle, K. R. S.
36. *Rao Bahadur* H. C. Javaraya, L.Ag., F.L.E., F.R.H.S., Superintendent, Government Gardens.

SUBJECTS.

No. 1. Increased powers to Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Division Officers regarding grant of lands to depressed class people

and

No. 2. Delegation of power to the Deputy Commissioner to grant land for cashewnut cultivation up to 20 acres.

The Chief Secretary to Government explained that orders were under issue delegating more powers to the Revenue Officers of various grades and read out the draft order.

It was considered that this delegation was enough for the present.

No. 3. Delegation of power to the Deputy Commissioner regarding sub-division of assessed waste survey numbers whose extents are double the prescribed minimum.

The First Member explained that under the Record of Rights scheme, sub-divisions could be recognised to any extent and that therefore there was no objection to accepting the suggestion.

No. 4. Grant of abandoned breached tanks and kattes having no atchkat for cultivation by the Deputy Commissioner.

The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, stated that under the existing rules, the Deputy Commissioners had no power to sanction the appropriation of tank beds for cultivation and that sanction of Government had to be obtained in all cases and that, as most of the breached tanks and kattes had no atchkats and were not functioning even as gokattes, the Deputy Commissioners might be empowered to grant such lands for cultivation, if the P. W. D. had no objection.

The First Member pointed out that unless the tanks were definitely abandoned and there was no possibility of restoration, trouble might arise in the future if the tank beds were appropriated for cultivation.

The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District observed that if the tank was in the tank register, the matter had to go to the Revenue Commissioner and that in other cases, the Deputy Commissioners may grant the lands themselves.

The Revenue Commissioner said that the tank beds were generally valuable and it was better that their disposal was decided by him.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District pointed out that under the existing rules, the appropriation of any land reserved for a special purpose, whether it is a tope or a gokatte for cultivation had to be sanctioned by the Revenue Commissioner.

The Second Member explained that the whole idea was that the lands reserved for the use of the community should not be lightly or freely disposed of, as it might give room to a lot of agitation from the community.

The Dewan finally observed that the present practice might continue.

No. 5. Collection of Record of Rights arrears by bringing the demand on the Land Revenue khate.

The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, stated that at present the Record of Rights arrears were treated as a personal demand accruing on the land and were being shown against the owners at the time the demands accrued and that, when later the lands changed hands, the new owners could not be proceeded against, as the arrears were not a charge on the lands. He suggested that it would facilitate collection, if these dues were brought on the land revenue khate.

The Revenue Commissioner explained that a circular has been issued by him in 1935 to get over this difficulty and that the demand could be brought on the land revenue khate and recovered accordingly.

The Second Member observed that the Record of Rights dues cannot be a charge on the lands.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mandya District, said that under Section 39 (2) of the Record of Rights Act, these were recoverable as arrears of land revenue, while the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, considered that Record of Rights Act required to be amended suitably.

The First Member observed that the dues partake of the nature of demand on the lands and that anyhow, for the present, the Deputy Commissioners might act according to the Revenue Commissioner's circular and that in the meantime, the legal position would be examined.

No. 6. Empowering Sub-Division Officers to cancel the appropriation of lands sanctioned by them out of gomal land.

This matter was left to be dealt with by the Revenue Commissioner in the usual course.

No. 7. Grant of exemption to officials on a pay of Rs. 40 in grade Rs. 25—1—40 from passing the Revenue Examination.

The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, explained that there were several competent officials who had put in over 15 years of service but who could not be given increments as they had not passed the Revenue Examination and that in such special cases, the Deputy Commissioners might be empowered to grant exemption, the number of such exemptions per year being, if necessary, limited.

The First Member observed that the officials were aware at the time of their appointment that they had to pass the examination and that if even at the end of 15 years of service they did not attempt to pass it, their cases deserve no consideration.

The Second Member also observed that such officials should not have been continued and that once exemptions are granted, they were likely to become the rule.

The Dewan observed that the rule should be rigorously enforced.

No. 8. Frequent and numerous transfers of officials on low pay from district to district should be avoided.

The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, said that he had brought to the notice of the Revenue Commissioner the difficulties of officials owing to frequent transfers from district to district and that he had promised to look into the matter.

The Dewan observed that the proposal deserved to be sympathetically viewed and that as far as possible for the Malnad, local people should be appointed so that they would remain there without asking for a transfer.

No. 9. Merging of all the old scale Revenue Inspectors on Rs. 35 per mensem in the new grade, *i.e.*, Rs. 40.

The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, said that there were ten Revenue Inspectors in the old grade of Rs. 35 and that the proposal was to place all these in

the new grade of Rs. 40 as they were all experienced and as it was desirable that there should be uniform grades of pay to this class of officers.

The First Member observed that there were 80 such men in the whole State and that the proposal involved an extra cost of Rs. 4,800 per annum. A lump-sum provision of Rs. 2,000 had been made in the current year's budget for giving effect to this proposal and that for placing all the old grade men in the new grade, an additional grant of Rs. 2,800 was necessary.

The Dewan said that the proposal was deserving of consideration as the minimum given should be a living wage.

No. 10. Remission of assessment under the Government Order of July 1933 and under Section 16 (2) of the Irrigation Act to be uniform.

The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, pointed out that while under the Irrigation Act the holder of a wet land was entitled to remission of half the complete wet assessment under the circumstances mentioned in Section 16, in the case of tanks which received no supply of water and the holder raises a dry crop, the remission allowed was only half the difference between wet and dry assessment under the Government Order of July 1933. He considered that remissions in both the cases should be similar and added that such cases had come up under the Mavathur tank.

The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, said that there were very few cases of this type in his district.

The Second Member explained that the concession under the Irrigation Act was due to the fact that water-supply was compulsorily withheld and due notice was given previously to the party.

The First Member said that the matter would be examined.

No. 11. Grant of seasonal remission to atchkat lands on which a wet crop of more than Re. 0-4-0 has been raised with the use of water from their private wells.

The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, stated that the question of remissions referred to in the subject arose in respect of atchkat lands below the minor tanks. Generally, the atchkats of such lands were small and when the tank became dry, the atchkatdar raised crops with water from his own well sunk by him at great cost and without using any tank water. In such cases, if even the yield is more than four annas, concession should be shown to the atchkatdar by granting the usual remission. He added that he had recommended certain cases officially for sympathetic consideration.

The Second Member observed that in such cases it was necessary to see whether the well was dependent on the tank, or on sub-soil water or was absolutely independent of any Government source of irrigation.

The Dewan remarked that the atchkatdar might be shown some consideration, if he had dug a well at his own expense.

No. 12. Power to Deputy Commissioner to grant lands for upset price to expropriated raiyats (though not landless) under the Marconahalli reservoir up to a value limit of Rs. 200.

The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, stated that the raiyats who were deprived of their lands by submersion under the reservoir, had been representing that they might be given lands for suitable upset price and that in most cases, these expropriated raiyats had other lands and they could not therefore be shown the concession of grant of land for upset price. His proposal was that these persons should be granted lands for upset price, although they were not landless.

The First Member observed that although they had been given cash compensation, these raiyats may be shown preference in the disposal of lands.

No. 13. Empowering the Deputy Commissioner to sanction remission and writes off in respect of acreage contribution under Krishnaraj Sagar channels credited to "17 (a) P. W. Deposits" to the same extent as exercised in land revenue, and

No. 14. Empowering the Deputy Commissioner to sanction refunds in the above cases.

The Revenue Commissioner pointed out that even he had no power to write off contribution amounts and that as such the Deputy Commissioners should not be given this power.

The Second Member enquired as to what were the circumstances in which the contribution was sought to be remitted.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mandya District, explained that these were cases in which the levy was *per se* wrong and erroneous as either the land was not irrigable or the irrigable extent was less than that for which a demand had been made.

The First Member observed that if it was a case of erroneous demand, it might b got rectified and the P.W.D. notified of the fact.

No. 15. Empowering the Sub-Division Officers to sanction refunds and remissions of Record of Rights fees to the extent of Rs. 6 in individual cases.

The Revenue Commissioner observed that a circular had been issued by him under which the Record of Rights fees even up to Rs. 25 could be remitted by the Sub-Division Officers.

It was decided that when the demand was erroneous, it may be revised and the consequential write-off also sanctioned.

No. 16. Empowering the Sub-Division Officers to sanction the formation of dry survey numbers, below the minimum prescribed in Rule 71, Appendix H of Land Revenue Rules and to waive the recovery of boundary marks charges in cases where the Sub-Division Officer himself is competent to sanction the grants to landless depressed classes.

The Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District, represented that these powers were now vested in the Deputy Commissioners and that they may be delegated to the Sub-Division Officers to facilitate speedy disposal.

The First Member explained that under the general orders, the Assistant Commissioners in charge of Sub-Divisions could exercise the powers of Deputy Commissioners unless a contrary intention was indicated in the rules and that if that point was understood, most of the doubts would be cleared. The powers of the Deputy Commissioners and the Sub-Division Officers were almost the same except in some respects and the mere occurrence of the words "Deputy Comissioner" in the orders or rules did not mean that the powers could be exercised by the Deputy Commissioners only.

The Superintendent of Land Records considered that as the Sub-Division Officer was competent to sanction the grants, he could be empowered to waive the recovery of deposits also.

No. 17. Amendment to Rule 43 (4) of Land Revenue Rules so as to provide for resale in case of default in payment of boundary marks charges.

The Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District, said that there was no specific provision for resale in case the sale purchasers defaulted in the payment of boundary marks charges.

The First Member observed that the intention was obvious and that the charges formed part of the price and that therefore there could be no difficulty in cancelling the sales when the amount was not paid.

The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, said that in his district in such cases, resale was being held.

The Second Member observed that otherwise the contract would not be complete, and that as the party did not pay the charges, the land could not be sub-divided.

No. 18. Empowering the Sub-Division Officers to grant sites for upset price.

The Second Member observed that in some districts this power was being exercised by Sub-Division Officers and rightly too, and that therefore there was no point in the representation.

No. 19. Entertainment of one Additional Clerk for the Revenue Sub-Division Offices.

The Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District, explained that in view of the increase of work in Sub-Division Offices due to several new schemes like village improvement, drinking water wells, etc., there was need for an additional clerk in these offices.

The Dewan remarked that the Deputy Commissioner should have confined the subject matter to his own district instead of asking for an additional clerk for all the Sub-Divisions in the State.

On the Deputy Commissioner stating that the work had become heavy in the two Sub-Divisions of his district, he was asked to make out a case and submit suitable proposals to the Revenue Commissioner.

No. 20. Delay in the refund of boundary marks charges recovered in Darkhast cases.

The Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District, explained that to avoid delays in the refund of boundary marks charges, the countersignature of District Survey Officers may be dispensed with.

The Superintendent of Land Records said that it was always much better that the Survey Records were scrutinised by a technical officer and that till recently refunds were being sanctioned only after the correction of akarband and that on a reference from the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, he had ordered that the refund might be made without waiting for the correction of the akarband.

No. 21. Measures to be adopted for reducing the Village Panchayet arrears.

The Revenue Commissioner represented that the Village Panchayet arrears were increasing from year to year and stood at Rs. 47·48 lakhs at the end of 1936-37 and that special measures were necessary for reducing these large arrears and that special Amildars for collection work may be appointed in taluks where the arrears were more than Rs. 50,000.

The Dewan observed that once the municipal or village panchayet taxes were allowed to run into arrears there was little chance of their being collected in full and that it looked as though the Deputy Commissioners were not sufficiently painstaking.

The Second Member pointed out that one reason for the state of affairs seemed to be that these arrears did not come up for periodical review like land revenue proper.

The Dewan observed that the Deputy Commissioners should be required to submit periodical reports to the Revenue Commissioner stating the reasons for not collecting the arrears. Very great scrutiny had to be exercised in the Revenue Commissioner's Office. If it was found that the usual agency was unable to collect, then a special establishment should by all means be appointed. But one way of clearing the arrears was to let people do some work and reduce the arrears.

The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, thought that the subject was important enough to require to be investigated by the Revenue Commissioner and one or two Deputy Commissioners, and said that in his district, the Goribidnur Taluk was worst in this respect.

The Revenue Commissioner pointed out that Government had passed an order that all the arrears before 1930 might be written off, but no action seemed to have been taken accordingly in many districts.

The Dewan remarked that some person should be held responsible for not carrying out the orders of Government in these matters, and that the efficiency of the Department required to be improved as a whole.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mandya District, suggested that such of the Amildars as had not paid attention to collection work should be made to go and halt in the villages where arrears were heavy and collect them.

The Dewan wondered why the Amildars alone should come into blame when there were the Sub-Division Officers who were equally liable. He observed that this work was being done in a very slipshod manner and that the Sub-Division Officers did not seem to carry out the instructions of Government properly and with sustained effort and interest. When there was the slightest difficulty, the tendency was to drop the matter.

The Deputy Commissioners were asked to see that a greater sense of responsibility was engendered in their subordinate officers, particularly Assistant Commissioners. The Government would be glad if the Revenue Commissioner would see that this was strictly enforced.

The Second Member pointed out that a little personal influence on the part of the officers would help a great deal in improving panchayet collections.

The question of recovering arrears should be viewed very seriously. The Dewan said that Government would hold the Deputy Commissioners, and to some extent the Revenue Commissioner also, responsible for not exercising proper scrutiny. If they were unable to do it, the least they could do would be to report to Government. The Revenue Commissioner was asked to get a special report from each district and submit it to Government within a month with his own remarks in the matter.

Proceeding, the Dewan added that the matter may be pursued further and that Government could not allow things to remain in the present unsatisfactory condition. Somebody must be held responsible. Either the officers must be able to collect or report that they are unable to do so. In this connection, the Dewan further observed that the Irwin Canal demand was heavily in arrears, and that there was not the least justification for accumulation of arrears in this area.

No. 22. Entertainment of special staff for the reconciliation of departmental and Comptroller's figures in respect of tank restoration and tank maintenance charges.

The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, explained that these accounts were kept in three offices, namely, the Comptroller's office, the taluk offices and the D.P.W. Offices and that the three sets of figures never agreed, and consequently, this was a matter which had to be investigated by an Auditor going round and reconciling the figures.

The Second Member pointed out that a special Auditor has been appointed in the Hassan and Tumkur Districts and that he had already audited the accounts in these districts. The Deputy Commissioner was instructed to make a special reference to the Revenue Commissioner in regard to his district.

No. 23. Power to Sub-Division Officers to condone delay up to three days in the payment of the balance of purchase money in darkhast sales.

The First Member observed that decentralization would lead to great laxity in realising the purchase money and that the power should be exercised in very exceptional cases only.

No. 24. Empowering Sub-Division Officers.

(1) To sanction remission of land revenue up to Rs. 50.

(2) To write off wrong demand.

The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, asked for powers to the Sub-Division Officers to sanction remission of land revenue up to Rs. 50 and to write off wrong demand. Mr. Mehkri was opposed to the suggestion, as he felt that once the power was delegated, it would lead to relaxation of rules and he felt that though it might involve more trouble to the Deputy Commissioner, it was desirable that the present limit of Rs. 25 should remain.

The First Member observed that somebody should be satisfied that the routine steps had been taken in time and properly. It was agreed that the power of remission of wrong demand and writing off such demand may be delegated to the Sub-Division Officers.

No. 24 (3). Empowering the Amildars to confirm sales of moveables in cases in which the bid does not exceed Rs. 25.

The Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District, proposed that the power of confirming the sales in such cases be delegated to the Amildar. The Revenue Commissioner had no objection to the proposal.

No. 25. Appointment of an attender on Rs. 15 for the Village Panchayet Branch of the Taluk Office.

The Deputy Commissioners were in favour of the proposal and the Revenue Commissioner also having agreed to it, he was asked to send up necessary proposals to Government.

No. 26. Making the Village Panchayet Clerks in Taluk Offices permanent.

This was considered desirable and the Revenue Commissioner was asked to submit necessary proposals.

No. 27. Empowering Amildars and Sub-Division Officers to write off irrecoverable arrears of Village Panchayet taxes up to Rs. 5 and Rs. 10, respectively.

The Dewan observed that the Government were not inclined to allow such laxity and that the officers should see what they could do about recovery of arrears.

No. 28. Execution of inter-communication works of District Boards by Village Panchayets.

The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, explained that under the existing procedure, the District Board was sanctioning some amount for inter-communication works on condition that the Village Panchayets made their contributions and that after the works were sanctioned, the Sanitary Inspector was executing the work. His suggestion was that instead of this, the District Board should make an outright grant to the Village Panchayet, and the latter should take up to execute the work, being permitted to supply labour and materials to the extent of their quota.

The Second Member observed that it could be done by the Deputy Commissioner making the District Board agree to the proposal.

The Deputy Commissioner also suggested as an alternative, that like the Road Fund, a Well Works Fund may be constituted for each district to which the District Board and the Village Panchayet should contribute their shares.

The President observed that this was a separate matter altogether.

No. 29. Appointment of an Assistant Engineer, Sanitary Bareau, for supervising drainage works.

The Second Member observed that in connection with the proposed constitution of sub-divisions, this suggestion may be considered.

No. 30. Rules for regulating remissions and writes-off of miscellaneous dues by the Town and Minor Municipal Councils.

The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, explained that at present municipalities had the power to write off miscellaneous demands and that some municipalities like the Bowringpet and Chintamani Municipalities, had written off large amounts freely and that therefore it was found necessary to restrict their powers as in the case of District Boards. He suggested that in individual cases, the power should be limited to Rs. 100 in the case of Minor Municipalities and to Rs. 200 in the case of others. He added that remissions made in most cases were improper and it was necessary in each case that sanction of the Deputy Commissioner should be obtained.

The Second Member replied that the Deputy Commissioner may take action accordingly and that there was no need to amend the law, and that cases of improper remissions should be brought to the notice of Government.

The Dewan considered that if only proper notice was taken of such abuse of powers and the Municipal Councillors were surcharged in a few cases, it would have a much better effect. In this connection he observed that it looked as though the officers were fond of worshiping the rules in the book and that where there was a rule and that rule was not observed, the officers were liable to be found fault with.

Rather than limiting the powers of the municipalities, it was better to surcharge them in a few cases, and the question of amending the law might also be considered.

No. 31. Enhancement of Travelling Allowance allotment of Sub-Division Officers.

The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, said that as the jurisdiction of the Sub-Division Officers was almost the same as that of the Assistant Engineers in charge of the Public Works Department Sub-Divisions, the limit of Travelling Allowance of the Revenue Sub-Division Officers might be increased to the level of that of the P. W. D. Sub-Division Officers so that the Sub-Division Officers might do more touring than at present.

The Financial Secretary did not agree to this proposal and did not consider that the allotment was insufficient and thought that if at all it was a case for the reduction of the allotment of the P. W. D. Officers. No general rule could also be enunciated as no two Sub-Divisions were alike.

The First Member observed that if the touring work was only done systematically, the amount would not be inadequate. The reason why the provision got exhausted was that there was too much of aimless touring, and touring undertaken to meet higher officers. He was afraid that the Deputy Commissioners were not enforcing the rules about touring for Sub-Division Officers continuously in each taluk and finishing all the work there before proceeding to another or returning to Headquarters. The Deputy Commissioner should check the diaries with reference to the tour programmes submitted in advance and the Sub-Division Officers should not be allowed to vary their programme except for valid reasons and all these should be done before countersigning the Travelling Allowance Bills of Sub-Division Officers.

The Dewan remarked that the Deputy Commissioners were not enforcing the rules regarding the touring of these officers and that if this was persisted in, serious notice would be taken of their conduct either by reducing those who had reached their maximum or stopping the promotions in other cases. The rules were intended to be loyally and strictly observed. The Revenue Commissioner should also insist on the rules being strictly adhered to. He added that every Deputy Commissioner should submit a report by the end of next month as to how far the rules laid down were being enforced in each district.

No. 32. Establishment of Bus Clerks in the District Offices may be made permanent.

The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, explained that the Bus Clerks in the District Offices whose services were being continued on a temporary basis from year to year be made permanent as the work was increasing and had come to stay.

The Financial Secretary pointed out that even the establishment in the Office of the Inspector-General of Police was on temporary basis. After the system of taxation became permanent, the question might be examined sometime later.

It was agreed that the posts might be made permanent.

No. 33. Revision of Travelling Allowance Rules so as to provide a mileage of 6 annas per mile beyond 50 miles.

The Director of Public Instruction explained that he had brought the subject last time and that Government had promised to examine it and he was not aware as to how the question had been disposed of.

The Financial Secretary explained that the whole question was examined by him with reference to the contention made on the previous occasion and the rules in Madras and that it was finally decided that there was no need to revise the rules. After further discussion, the Financial Secretary said that he would have the whole question examined again.

No. 34. Power of appointing Dharmadarsis to Minor Muzrai Institutions to be delegated to Sub-Division Officers.

The Second Member observed that there was no objection to such delegation.

No. 35. Execution of Muzrai works by agencies other than the Public Works Department.

The Dewan observed that the Revenue agency should not undertake such works when there was a separate P. W. D. Engineer on the spot. He was not in favour of setting up any other agency for attending to the work than the P. W. D. If the P. W. D. was not prompt or efficient enough, it must be made more efficient in every way. The suggestion was therefore not accepted.

No. 36. Powers of Deputy Commissioners regarding sanction of items of expenditure not provided in the scales of Major Muzrai Institutions.

Withdrawn by the mover.

No. 37. Empowering the Deputy Commissioners to sanction original works under "Muzrai" to the extent of Rs. 1,000 in cases where the estimates are sent up approved by Dharmadarsis and the institutions have funds at their credit. Sub-Division Officers may similarly be empowered to sanction up to Rs. 100.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mandya District, mentioned that such powers were already being exercised and that the rules required to be modified accordingly.

No. 38. Empowering Sub-Division Officers to remit gutta arrears of Muzrai Institutions up to Rs. 25.

The Second Member thought that it was much better that such powers remained with the Deputy Commissioners generally. As matters stood, very little attention was paid to the work by Sub-Division Officers. If the proposal was accepted, it would only go to cover slackness.

The proposal was withdrawn.

No. 39. Introduction of Forest Survey into Sringeri Jahgir.

The Second Member observed that the Deputy Commissioner might take up the question with the Chief Conservator.

No. 40. The need for afforestation in maidan districts particularly and for co-operation on the part of the Revenue Department in this behalf.

The Chief Conservator of Forests pointed out that there was a lot of pressure on forests for cultivation and that there were repeated applications for disafforestation for cultivation purposes. The figures showed that the percentage of forests in the maidan was very low, so much so, the needs regarding timber were being met from outside. He would request the Revenue Officers to examine darkhast applications more carefully. In Bangalore the percentage of forest area was only 7 of the district area. He had no objection to the grant of darkhasts in Malnad places like Shimoga.

The Dewan observed that the policy should be not to encourage disafforestation. Though there was keen demand for land, they ought to be turned down generally.

The Revenue Commissioner said that the Revenue Officers had not been encouraging those applications except where forest boundaries ran very close to inhabited villages and except for removing any actual grievances.

No. 41. The management of village forests has not been satisfactory as the Village Panchayets and villagers are not evincing interest. Even the joint inspections by Amildars and Rangers as recently ordered have not been effected. There has been no progress in the formation of minor forests for the past several years.

The Chief Conservator complained that though there were village forests, no one took any interest. If at least the Village Panchayets could employ a watchman to guard the forest, he was prepared to give any number of plants. So far as the

forest guards went, they were all widely scattered. Except for a trench which had been put up, nothing else had been done in most villages.

The Dewan observed that for the preservation of forests, they had to fight against three enemies—(1) stray cattle, (2) depredations of man by chopping off the branches of plants and (3) lack of rain. The Village Panchayets could not raise the forests unless the above dangers were guarded against.

The First Member said that more Panchayets could not afford to employ a watchman.

No. 42. No headway is seen to have been made in:

(1) Planting of timber, fruit and fuel trees in waste and unoccupied lands.
(2) Raising of sandal trees on Government waste lands on *shraya* tenure.

The Chief Conservator mentioned that in the Hanasoge Forest (Hassan District), raised by the Village Panchayet, they were sure to get a revenue of Rs. 1,000 annually. He had a scheme of planting trees under the combined efforts of Agricultural and Forest Departments. Lands could be leased for a period of eight years free of assessment and at the end of eight years, the plants would have grown and the lands could be assessed. A very good forest could be built up under that system and it would prove to be very advantageous both to the Forest and the Revenue Departments. Ten families could be settled with 200 acres in a period of eight years.

The Dewan observed that what was happening was that at the commencement, a lot of enthusiasm was being exhibited but after a year it would wane. It was necessary to pursue these schemes persistently and systematically. If economic trees like tamarind, cocoanut, jack fruit, cashewnut, galnut, custard-apple, etc., could be grown; they would go to increase the wealth of the country. When once they took root, no further expenditure need be incurred. It was desirable to make some progress in that direction. The Revenue Commissioner was asked to take special interest in this matter.

No. 43. Delay in the disposal of sandal damage cases.

The Chief Conservator pointed out that while there was a lot of improvement in recent years, there were cases of 1933-34 still pending. He solicited the co-operation of Revenue Officers more largely.

The First Member remarked that necessary action was not being taken on the quarterly returns. The District Forest Officer should also keep himself in close touch with the Revenue Department.

No. 44. General Hospital at Tumkur.

The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, explained that Rs. 18,000 out of Rs. 26,000 promised as donation had been collected and that the remaining Rs. 8,000 would be collected in a month or two. Besides this, a donation of Rs. 15,000 promised by the District Board and the Town Municipal Council was available for being adjusted immediately. But as the Hospital would cost Rs. 1,88,000, he requested that the Government should provide a liberal grant.

The Dewan observed that some more donation should be collected from the public as the Government were committed to a considerable portion of the expenditure.

No. 46. Study of rotation crops and water conservation at Birur.

The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, was asked to submit a detailed scheme.

No. 46. Orange Experimental Station.

The Director of Horticulture was requested to select a suitable area for starting experimental stations in consultation with the Deputy Commissioners of Kadur and Hassan Districts.

No. 47. Loans for cardamom cultivation.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies explained that there were two Cardamom Co-operative Societies and that he was prepared to advance any amount to the members of the Societies.

The First Member explained that the proposal was to give a crop loan to a marketing organisation to be started.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies observed that he had examined the question of marketing and that it was possible to market the crop in the State itself.

No. 48. Empowering the Deputy Commissioners to write off irrecoverable agricultural dues up to Rs. 60.

The Second Member observed that it was a matter pertaining to the Department of Agriculture and what the Deputy Commissioner had to do was either to recover the dues or if they were irrecoverable to report the matter to the Director of Agriculture who would take further action.

The proposal was not accepted.

No. 49. Recovery of Society arrears by Co-operative Societies.

The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, brought to notice that cases involving large arrears of society dues were being sent to the Deputy Commissioner for collection. This proved an additional burden on the revenue agency. He therefore suggested that the collection work might be entrusted to Co-operative Society Inspectors, thereby affording some relief to the Revenue Officers.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies explained that his complaint was that the Revenue Officers were not doing any collection work of his Department at all. Even the special agency that was employed was made to attend to other works.

No. 50. Empowering Deputy Commissioners to write off irrecoverable items of income-tax up to Rs. 100.

The proposal was not accepted.

No. 51. Provision of quarters to the officials.

The Dewan said that the idea was good and that the matter had been delayed somewhat ; regular programme should be framed and work begun at once in one place and if it proved satisfactory, might be taken up in other places. Every effort should be made to provide quarters to officials in all malarial places. The scheme had been long under contemplation and effect should be given to it without further delay.

The Financial Secretary said that if the programme was settled and he was given an idea of the amount required, he would try and provide for the same.

No. 52. Levy of acreage cess for the maintenance of Irrigation works in charge of Public Works Department Officers.

The Superintending Engineer, Shimoga Circle, pointed out that it was very difficult to get the raiyats to do the maintenance work, especially in the case of irrigation works transferred to the Public Works Department.

The Secretary, Public Works Department, explained that unless necessary legislation was undertaken, it could not be solved. There was the instance of the Narsipur tank, a big tank, which breached and the people refused to pay the cess.

The Dewan observed that necessary action in the matter of legislation should be taken.

No. 53. Providing quarters for officials in Mandya, Maddur and French-Rocks.

Already discussed, *vide* subject No. 51.

No. 54. Exempting officers of the Revenue Department below the grade of Deputy Commissioners from paying tolls while travelling on duty within their jurisdiction.

The First Member observed that Police officers and certain grades of Public Works Department officers were exempt from paying tolls now, that he personally thought it better to exempt all officers who were in charge of this item of revenue from the payment of tolls.

The Revenue Commissioner also felt that the executive officers of all departments might be granted the exemption within their jurisdiction.

The Dewan said that the question of exempting all District Officers of all departments may be examined.

No. 55. Whole-time Horticultural Inspector to Kadur District.

The Dewan pointed out that the Deputy Commissioner, Mandya, wanted such an Inspector and that it was necessary.

As regards the Hassan District, the Director of Horticulture was requested to examine the need, and to send up proposals.

ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS.

No. 1. Giving Cash Grants for poor people to build houses.

The Dewan observed that it was necessary to discourage houses springing up with thatched roofs. The poor people might be asked to make their own country tiles on the model of the Arcot tiles. They were not only very much cooler than Mangalore tiles, but also looked better.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, represented that the difficulty was particularly great in municipalities. In the first instance, they had no money and they had put up houses in all sorts of ways. To get the poor people to move from their places had become very difficult. Though the Deputy Commissioners could give materials up to Rs. 15, the Forest Department did not co-operate with them.

The Dewan remarked that there was no use depending upon municipalities for such help. A special grant of Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000 each should be given to the Deputy Commissioners for house-building grants.

The Second Member added that the Deputy Commissioners might also utilise the rural development grant to some extent for this purpose with the sanction of Government.

No. 2. Levy of Municipal tolls at Hunsur and Gundlupet.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, explained that in some of these cases, the municipalities had taxed themselves but still the money was not sufficient. The need for improvement in these municipalities was very great. The law permitted the levy of tolls by Town Municipalities and although he had sent up a recommendation for the levy, it was not sanctioned by Government. The proposal was to levy the toll on through traffic, exempting all motor vehicles.

The Dewan thought that the public would not mind the levy of tolls by local bodies on carts that came into their jurisdiction, so long as it was not a provincial levy. After all the carts did a lot of damage to roads. If the municipalities were allowed to levy tolls on carts which were now exempt from them, more funds would be available to them.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, was asked to send up detailed proposals.

SUPPLEMENTAL AGENDA.

No. 3. Grant of local allowance to the Distillery Staff.

The Excise Commissioner represented that there was difficulty in keeping the staff at Mandya. He therefore proposed that they must either be provided with quarters under the old scheme or a suitable allowance should be sanctioned to them.

The Dewan said that the question of providing them with quarters might be considered.

No. 4. Provision for transfer of officials from the ministerial to the executive and *vice versa* in the Excise Department to improve efficiency and prevent officials being too long in a single office.

The Excise Commissioner said that his proposal was intended to bring into the ministerial line people who were incapacitated in the executive line and to prevent the staff being concentrated in a few offices. Latterly, there was a rule that no such transfer should be effected except with the sanction of Government.

The Second Member replied that a list of such cases might be sent up to Government for consideration.

No. 5. Training of District Accountants for Income-tax Work.

The Commissioner of Income-tax brought to notice that some of those who were trained by the Income-tax Department when it was first organised had retired from service. It was found that owing to lack of training, the Accountants were unable to help the Income-tax Officers and Assistant Commissioners in some districts. They were not trained in Book-keeping and Accountancy. The Accountants certifying the income-tax accounts of assessees must have sufficient knowledge of these subjects, as otherwise orders passed by officers could not be sustained in appeal. It was necessary to have a system by which the recruitment could be centralised so far as the income-tax work was concerned and training given at headquarters in Book-keeping, Accounts and Auditing.

The Dewan agreed that this departmental staff required special knowledge and that necessary provision should be made in that behalf.

MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

1. *Arkavathi Project.*—The Chief Engineer said that the project was estimated to cost Rs. 1,22,000.

The Dewan hoped that it would be possible to take it up as soon as possible.

2. *Inter-village Roads.*—The Dewan explained that a grant of Rs. 4,00,000 had been sanctioned for the purpose and included in the current year's budget, and wished to know what action had been taken so far, whether the allotment for each district had been made and whether any valuable time was being lost. The Deputy Commissioners should spend the money in the best manner possible in consultation with the Executive Engineer and the Superintending Engineer. All the main roads to villages should be taken up and the Deputy Commissioners should find out what local contribution was available, and by pooling together the entire money, the allotment should be spent in the best manner possible.

The Secretary, P.W.D., said that the provision made was all right but that the difficulty was about the agency.

The Dewan replied that the agency would be the P.W.D.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, pointed out that so far as the Mysore District was concerned, that difficulty would not arise since there was a Sub-Engineer. Last year under Distress Relief Fund, some funds were allotted and with it 15 to 20 miles of road was laid out by the Revenue Department.

The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, said that in his district there was a Sub-Overseer for each taluk and that if the money was given, the Revenue Department itself would undertake the work.

The Dewan made it clear that when there was a special engineering department for that purpose, it was unnecessary to establish a parallel organisation through the Revenue Department. Being a special organisation, they ought to be able to carry out the work promptly and economically.

On the question of maintenance of these roads, the Financial Secretary said that it must be based on some principle. The District Boards and Village Panchayets should be called upon to maintain these roads. These roads may not need to be maintained on the same high standard as provincial roads.

The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, suggested that the cost of maintenance might be ratably distributed among the Village Panchayets whom the roads served, and that Rs. 25 a mile might be enough.

The Dewan observed that the Deputy Commissioners may send up a report as to what roads they were going to take up, how they proposed to maintain them and what allotments were necessary.

2. (*a*) *Grant to Hunsur Town.*—The Dewan said that some special grant might be given for the Hunsur Town Improvement.

The Dewan said that a couple of thousand rupees might be found by the Financial Secretary for this purpose.

3. *Levying pilgrim tax in Seringapatam.*—The Dewan explained that at the instance of the Railway Department, the pilgrim tax which was being levied came to be abolished. It was now brought to notice that unless it was revived, the municipality would not be able to carry out any improvements.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mandya, brought to notice that Government had returned the proposal to him stating that the municipality might make their own arrangement for reviving the tax.

The Manager, Mysore State Railway, said that originally the pilgrim tax was not levied from bus passengers and hence it did not work well.

The Dewan said that it should be levied from both the bus and railway passengers and that the levy of the tax in Nanjangud be also examined.

4. *Disposal of Darkhasts.*—The Dewan observed that prompt action should be taken for disposal of darkhasts. He noticed that in the Shimoga District, the disposals were quick and that in other districts it was not so good.

5. *Well Works.*—It was elicited that the work was going on very briskly in all the districts.

7. *Tank Inspection.*—These had to be done very carefully and systematically by both the Revenue and the Public Works Departmental Officers.

8. *Weekly Labour.*—The Dewan expressed the hope that officers had not forgotten the importance of weekly labour. The villagers who could not pay the panchayet tax might commute it by labour. The success of the scheme depended upon the personal influence brought to bear by the Amildar.

The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, enquired if they could set off Monday labour against arrears of tax, as there was no rule for doing that.

The Second Member replied that they could take such labour against cash payment.

9. *Office Work.*—The Dewan observed that the routine work in offices must be attended to regularly. No arrears shold be allowed to accumulate. Petitions from raiyats should be attended to promptly. Systematic inspection of the subordinate offices by the Deputy Commissioners and the inspection of the Deputy Commissioners' offices by the Revenue Commissioner would go a long way to improve the level of efficiency in the offices.

10. *Formation of Civic Gaurds.*—The First Member invited suggestions from the Deputy Commissioners on the above question and wished to know what action had been taken by them and whether they were hopeful of securing an enthusiastic response. Some Deputy Commissioners suggested that some provision should be made for providing uniforms for the civic guards. He said that to start with, the Deputy Commissioners might proceed on the lines indicated in the circular and make a beginning with the district headquarters.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mandya, said that he was getting a good class of people for enlistment.

The First Member emphasized that they must be entirely reliable men.

The Chief Secretary explained that the choice in regard to Group Commanders was very important and a careful choice of leading public citizens should be made. Then the number of guards would automatically increase.

The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga said (in reply to a query) that the volunteer movement in Bhadravati was still functioning and that it would be useful as a nucleus of the proposed organisation.

The First Member enquired of the Inspector-General of Police what sort of badges he would suggest for these guards.

The Inspector-General of Police replied that the letters "C. G." on the armlet of any colour—green or yellow—might suit.

The Dewan suggested that the Inspector-General of Police might obtain a sample from Bombay.

As regards the supply of uniforms, the First Member pointed out that they were being supplied in some Indian States, but not in British Indian Provinces where only a badge was given.

The Chief Secretary explained that in the Provincial Governments only a distinctive badge was given. In the Punjab they had urged for a uniform and not in others. So, there was no unanimity about the provision of uniform and no decision had been arrived at.

The Dewan said that for the present a badge or a band on the arm might be provided in Mysore and the question of a distinctive uniform may be considered later.

At this stage (11 A.M.) the meeting adjourned.

Thereafter a confidential session was held with the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the Revenue Commissioner.

WD 1117—GPB—100—29-1-41